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PATENT & TRADEMARK OFFICE

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Application No. : 10/685,023
Confirmation No. 4869
Applicant : Jack Pessin
Filed : October 13, 2003
TC/A.U. : 3731
Docket No. : 36612/3
Customer No. : 1912

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the United States Postal Service as First Class Mail in an envelope, with sufficient postage, addressed to the Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450 on the date which appears below:

Name: David A. Bong
Signature:
Date: December 15, 2006

DECLARATION UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 1.131

Mail Stop AF
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

I, JACK PESSIN, hereby declare that:

1. I am the sole inventor of the above-referenced patent application.

2. I am the CEO of Gateway Acupuncture, P.C., the sole owner of the above-referenced patent application.

3. My address is 23 Gedney Terrace, White Plains, NY 10605.

4. I am familiar with the above-referenced patent application and the subject matter of all of the Office Actions therein, and the references cited by the Examiner in the First Office Action, including U.S. Patent No. 3,976,978 ("the Toriello '978 Patent") and U.S. Patent App. No. 10/672,745 ("the Kirsteins Application").

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

5. I conceived my invention in this country prior to the September 26, 2003 filing date of the Kirsteins Application. This conception was evidenced by the Invention Disclosure Statement (date redacted) attached as Exhibit 1. I drafted the Exhibit 1 Invention Disclosure Statement to assist counsel of record in preparing the above Application. My signature on the Exhibit 1 Invention Disclosure Statement was dated prior to the filing date of the Kirsteins Application and was witnessed by two individuals.

6. Furthermore, my invention, as set forth in the above-referenced patent application, was reduced to practice in this country prior to the September 26, 2003 filing date of the Kirsteins Application in the form of sufficiently specific drawings (attached hereto as Exhibit 2) showing the details of my invention. The Exhibit 2 drawings were prepared and signed by me prior to the filing date of the Kirsteins Application. The date has also been redacted from the Exhibit 2 drawings.

7. I respectfully submit, based on the foregoing statements and Exhibits, that the conception and reduction to practice of the invention claimed in the above-referenced Patent Application occurred in this country prior to the September 26, 2003 filing date of the Kirsteins Application.

8. I further declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code, and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issuing thereon.

Respectfully submitted,

Dated: December 14, 2006

By: Jack Pessin
Jack Pessin

EXHIBIT 1

Gateway Acupuncture P.C.
Jack Pessin

HARMONY NEEDLES

A traditional acupuncturist is defined by his/her needle. The first needles were made of stone called 'bian zhen' between 4,000 and 10,000 years old, while metal needles showed up much later, around 800BC. Bronze was used as the first metal needle. Today's needles are called filiform needles, and are often stainless steel. The needles themselves are solid and no substances are injected or removed from the body. Today, most acupuncturists use pre-packed and sterilized disposable needles, which are used only once. It is only recently (1996) that acupuncture needles became a class II medical device approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA). Prior to this, needles were classified as "experimental medical devices". This is an evolutionary step for acupuncturists and the acupuncture needle. They are now under the same classification as other medical items ie; disposable surgical scalpels and hypodermic syringes.

A needle has four parts; the handle, root, body, tip, and sometimes there is a fifth, called the tail. The handle is the first and only part touched by the acupuncturist. The root is where the handle connects to the actual needle. The body is the area between the tip and the root. Finally the tip is the first part to come into contact with the patient's skin.

Acupuncturists often select needles[i] in one of two ways, by length and gauge (thickness). The handles and needles presented here (41) are not all the same size, ranging from; total handle & needle lengths: 45 – 109.75mm, needles: 24.55- 74.9mm, and handles: 18.2 - 52 mm. The thickness of the needle itself typically ranges from 30 – 40 gauge, though there are some thinner and thicker. The higher gauge the needle, the thinner it is. In general, those that subscribe to Japanese style acupuncture tend to use thinner gauges, shallower insertion, and little manipulation. While Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) often use a thicker gauge, deeper insertion and more manipulation to obtain "Da Qi" (heavy, dull) sensation. Neither is better, it just depends on which style you prefer.

When I first started collecting the needles, my intention was to get as wide a selection of different needles from as many manufactures and show the differences in the handles, because no one had every done it. The needles I have collected were from various sources. It proved futile very quickly, to try and collect a universal length. At times the acupuncture needle suppliers only had certain lengths in stock. Others were given by colleagues with unknown sources or manufactures. Some are new and others seem to be old and weathered. Receiving needles that are rare and different proved more important than trying to collect a universal length. It also allowed for a greater variety of lengths, which proved to be a better choice, or my idea might not have evolved. Before long I had wondered if other acupuncturists had ever realized that the handles were very different. I was intent on showing acupuncturists that there is more to the needle, than just the needle.

Jack Pessin
Carol Pessin
Jere D. Pessin

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For the most part, the handle is not often considered when choosing needles. However, acupuncturists know of two basic handle types, spiral (Chinese style) and solid handles (Japanese style). From there I have further divided the handles into; solid dent, solid dot, solid combination, solid handle one piece, spiral with coiled tail, spiral without coiled tail, spiral with rings, and plastic handles. Different practitioners, possibly due to style, choose which handle they prefer, or possibly subconsciously choose the handle that resonates with them the best. When asked, they answer, "I didn't know they were even different".

Once I had a fair number of needles, other ideas about them came into mind. Since I noticed spiral patterns on handles, I began to think more dimensionally and wondered if spiral patterns or the golden spiral could in any way be present. It was truly serendipitous to come across this idea, that maybe the whole needle was constructed in the golden ratio. And if not then they should be, due to the importance of the golden ratio or phi.

The golden ratio puts phi, an irrational number (1.618...) into perspective, where one can see the true beauty of this irrational number. Numbers are used to express the Fibonacci sequence; 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21... In the Fibonacci sequence any following number is the sum of the two preceding numbers: 1, 1+1 = 2, 1+2 = 3, 2+3 = 5... When dividing present terms into past terms you get a ratio, the golden ratio. The average ratio between each number increasingly becomes closer to 1.618... or PHI (**Φ**). The following table is a list of the first twelve numbers in the Fibonacci sequence, it goes on infinitely.

Present Term	**Past Term**	**Division**	**Ratio**
1	1	1 ÷ 1	1.0
2	1	2 ÷ 1	2.0
3	2	3 ÷ 2	1.5
5	3	5 ÷ 3	1.6666
8	5	8 ÷ 5	1.600
13	8	13 ÷ 8	1.625
21	13	21 ÷ 13	1.6153846
34	21	34 ÷ 21	1.6190476
55	34	55 ÷ 34	1.617647
89	55	89 ÷ 55	1.6181818
144	89	144 ÷ 89	1.6179775
233	144	233 ÷ 144	1.6180555

Table 1. **Φ = 1.618...**

The phi ratio can also be expressed as the golden ratio. To most people the thought of math and this irrational number seems uninteresting, until they can see the beautiful and practical application of phi. The progression of these numbers can be represented by structural forms growing and unfolding into patterns which form living things. Phi appears throughout life in many biological systems, DNA strands, nautilus shell, spiral galaxies, plants and flowers, art and architecture, music, and most importantly to acupuncture, the human body is constructed in this ratio.

Sarah Pessin
Carol Pessin
Jesse D. Pessin

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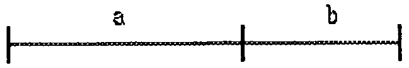
The golden ratio is used to represent the same idea in the second dimension. Here the golden ratio is in its simplest form, a line (or needle). Line/Needle AB is equal in ratio to line A, as line A is in equal ratio to line B



$$a:b = a + b : a$$

i.e. $$\frac{a+b}{a} = \frac{a}{b} = \phi \quad (phi)$$

Of the 41 needles collected, 10 had a total needle & handle (AB) to needle (A) ratio of 1.6..., extremely close to being in the golden ratio. None however were in the golden ratio; needle (A) to handle (B). There were some exceptions that were extremely close, but I had to round up or down to the nearest whole number to get the golden ratio, giving false data. My idea is to create a needle in the golden ratio, invert the proportion so that the handle is longer than the needle, a different approach than most needles.

In collecting these needles, I have come to realize that the handle should be respected much more for so many reasons. For one, having the right length in which to hold the needle proves to be the most basic of all. If the handle feels steady and comfortable in the practitioner's hand, the treatments effectiveness might therefore increase. If the handle is too short, it may feel awkward and this feeling may transfer into the needle and have less of an effect. Most handles are too short and do not provide enough comfort for the acupuncturist.

In techniques like Japanese style, where shallow insertion is the norm, the length of the needle itself need not be longer than a few millimeters, and anything longer is not utilizing space most efficiently. Some needles have a long enough handle, but the needle is too long, and if you are only inserting a few mm, you do not need such a long needle. Transmission of any signal is better with shorter distances, so with a longer needle the signal will deteriorate. I believe having the handle as close to the tip without compromising function and comfort, is essential. Once an acupuncturist realizes that they can have a comfortable handle, a quality needle, both constructed in the phi ratio (which fundamentally harmonizes with the body) they will realize its importance and want to use it.

Another reason that the handle is very important is the relationship of "Form and Function", shown by the designs etched on them. I have an idea for three needles; the first one will be a simple spiral handle. Continuing with the spiral idea, two solid

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Jue D. Pessi

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handles, will have spirals etched on them; one with a long undulating spiral to increase energy, and another with a short tightly wound spiral for a calming effect. Any physicist will tell you that long wave forms are like the color red and can be invigorating, while short waves are like the color blue and are calming.

Another interesting "coincidence" about the needles and how they relate to the phi ratio, is its width. In the USA, as acupuncturists, we classify and order needles by gauges; 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 (thicker to thinner). In either case, the actual width of the needle is almost never discussed. Phi happens to show up in the 40 gauge needle, here as a decimal harmonic .16mm, very close to phi. There are no references to this measurement and phi in any acupuncture book or catalogue. My realization of this and other instances where phi shows up keeps increasing, in just about all places you might not expect to find phi. Though once you find it, you find it everywhere.

Having studied the needles and its ratios, I have realized that there is no "Golden" needle out there in the market. Some are very close, but all are in an inverse proportion to my needles. As an acupuncturist and knowing this information, I am now excited to bring a new design of needles to the 21st century. The needle product is called "Harmony Needles". The total length (AB) is 53mm, the handle (B) is 33, and the handle (A) is 20. The ratio for the total needle and body AB to handle B is 1.60, and the ratio of the handle (B) to needle (A) is 1.65. This Fits the Fibonacci sequence[ii] and the golden ratio to within 4/100th of a mm. The width will be .16 (#40 gauge) a decimal harmonic of 1.618 (Phi). And lastly the handle width will be 1.60mm. No company ever discusses the width of the handle. So in multiple dimensions this needle is in perfect harmony.

Phi was first discussed by the Greeks, and no mention at all of Phi, in any classical Oriental medicine book. Teachers never mentioned this subject in school. I mention in my Masters thesis (June, 2000) that some of the most important acupuncture points lie between both the elbows to finger tips and knees to tips of toes (this is common knowledge to acupuncturists). And because the bone structure is constructed in the phi ratio (also common knowledge to those that are aware, though probably not to most acupuncturists), it makes the most sense why the most important points are there. No acupuncture text had ever mentioned this. Not only are these areas in the phi ratio, but so is the rest of the body. They are special because once you get to the upper arm and upper leg the sequences do not continue, the bones are too short. With the human body constructed in the golden ratio, it makes logical sense to insert needles constructed in the same ratio.

In conclusion, my statement is this; a proportionate needle was long over due. My needle designs provide comfort with energetic properties that will be the next evolution in acupuncture needles. No needle has been truly constructed in the phi ratio. The needles that have been made to date are in the wrong proportion, having a short handle compromises the ability to hold the handle properly. Phi is one of the most fundamental life giving processes, yet acupuncturists are not educated with it because acupuncture books do not discuss phi at all. Because the human body is made in the phi ratio, a needle constructed in the phi ratio will put everything in correct perspective.

Jack Pessin
Carol Pessin
Jesse D. Pessin

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*The following pages show available needle lengths and ratios. I have used a digital caliper to be as precise as possible. The bold type indicates needles in the phi ratio.

	Handle	**Needle**	**Total Length**	**Ratio**	**Ratio**	**Handle Width**
	B	**A**	**AB**	**AB/A**	**A/B**	
Solid handles						
Spiral						
1) Ukiyo	20	41	61	1.487	2.05	1.1
2) Magi	19.65	31.25	50.90	**1.628**	1.590	1.0
3) DBC pipe	20	40.25	60.25	1.496	2.01	1.07
Dent/Dash						
4) Premium	20	31.20	51.20	**1.641**	1.56	.98
5) Sterling Silver (Per Sha)	18.20	39.75	57.95	1.457	2.184	1.28
6) Inoue	28.5	29.75	58.25	1.957	1.043	1.02
7) (Per Dr.Nykwest)	18.5	39.5	58	1.468	2.135	1.18
Dot						
8) Ito	19.8	29.7	49.5	**1.677**	1.5	1.1
9) Hoshino Silver	19.25	38.75	58	1.496	2.012	1.30
Combination						
10) Sharp	25.35	30.05	55.40	1.843	1.185	1.11
11) Acumaster	20.35	24.8	45.15	1.820	1.218	1.22
12) Millenia	19.65	31.15	50.8	**1.630**	1.585	1.1
13) Okada Silver (Per Peter)	18.95	39.1	58.05	1.484	2.063	1.12
14) Sensai	25.15	40.10	65.25	**1.627**	1.594	1.14
15) Ido-No-Nippon Sha # 1	20.2	38	58.20	1.531	1.386	1.20
16) Ido-No-Nippon Sha # 3	19	39	58	1.487	2.052	1.17
17) Gold Handle (Per Peter)	28.8	25.55	54.35	2.127	.8871	1.42
Solid handle One piece						
18) From France (Per Peter)	22.60	27.9	50.25	1.801	1.234	1.1

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Jerr D. Pessin

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Spring Handles

Stainless Steel

1) Natural	27	24.55	51.55	2.099	.9092	.81
2) King Li	26.75	25	51.75	2.07	.9345	.91
3) Carbo Micro-Clean	34.35	50.1	84.45	**1.685**	1.458	.88
4) Niedo	26.35	25.4	51.75	2.037	.9639	.85
5) Lekon	34.85	40.15	75	1.867	1.152	1.07
6) Cloud & Dragon	26.45	25.3	51.75	2.045	.9565	.88
7) Millenia	27.75	25.25	53	2.099	.9099	.85
8) Peace	25.85	25.95	51.8	1.996	1.003	.75

Gold

9) Natural Gold	35.1	39.75	74.85	1.883	1.132	1.27
10) Viva 24K Gold	26.4	25.75	51.15	1.986	.9753	.70

Bronze

11) Viva	27	25.05	52.05	2.077	.9277	.85
12) Hwato	27.15	24.55	51.7	2.105	.9042	.81
13) Kang Nian	25.85	25.35	51.2	2.019	.9806	.87
14) Hua Xia	34.75	74.9	109.65	1.463	2.155	.89
15) Peace	34.3	40.15	74.45	1.854	1.170	.86

Spring without Coil

16) Seirin Laser	20.15	30.15	50.3	**1.668**	1.496	1.2
17) DBC Spring	19.85	30	49.85	**1.661**	1.511	1.17
18) Taki Spring	19.75	30.5	50.25	**1.647**	1.544	1.03
19) CW Spring	19.75	30.75	50.50	**1.642**	1.556	1.02

Spiral Handle with Rings

20) Natural Spiral Handle 14 K Gold	52	39.5	91.5	2.316	.7596	4.0
21) Natural Fire Handle	41.85	44.15	86	1.947	1.054	4.0

Plastic Handle

22) Seirin J	20.35	40.15	60.50	1.506	1.972	2.02
23) Singer	20	25	45	1.8	1.25	1.95

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Jere D. Pessin

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[i] There is also a half inch needle which is used mainly on the ear, and face. They are smaller than the usual type of needle that an acupuncturist would use all over the body. It is possible that some may be constructed in the golden ratio but because their handle is too short I have chosen to ignore them from this study. One of the main reasons for wanting to construct a needle and handle was comfort, and half inch needles are not comfortable .

[ii] This number could actually be considered a Lucas number, and not technically a Fibonacci number. Lucas numbers are; 2, 1, 3, 4, 7, 11, 18, 29, 47, 76,123, 199, 322, 521, 843, 1364….. In doing so, Lucas numbers begin with another number other than one, here it starts with 2, 1. This illustrates that using a combination of any two numbers you will still get the phi ratio. So by using 20, 33 and 53 in my proportions it will create the golden ratio.

Jack Pessin
Carol Pessin
Jim D. Pessin

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1. My invention is to create an acupuncture needle with proportions in the "golden ratio".

2. The golden ratio is found all throughout life. The golden ratio can also be expressed as the phi ratio. Phi appears throughout life in many biological systems, DNA strands, nautilus shell, spiral galaxies, plants and flowers, art and architecture, music, and most importantly to acupuncture, the human body is constructed in this ratio. Constructing a needle in the golden ratio will therefore interact with the body's energy in a more harmonious way. Also constructing the needle with inverse proportions as compared to the older style. Most acupuncture needles have a long needle and a short handle. My needle will have a longer handle and a shorter needle.

3. (a) The needles before my product have been constructed in many type of metals. The most common being stainless steel, which I will also be using.

   (b) My needle designs provide comfort with energetic properties that will be the next evolution in acupuncture needles. No needle has been truly constructed in the phi ratio. The needles that have been made to date are in the wrong proportion, having a short handle compromises the ability to hold the handle properly. Phi is one of the most fundamental life giving processes, yet acupuncturists are not educated with it because acupuncture books do not discuss phi at all. Because the human body is made in the phi ratio, a needle constructed in the phi ratio will put everything in correct perspective.

   The golden ratio puts phi, an irrational number (1.618...) into perspective, where one can see the true beauty of this irrational number. Numbers are used to express the Fibonacci sequence; 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21... In the Fibonacci sequence any following number is the sum of the two preceding numbers: 1, 1+1 = 2, 1+2 = 3, 2+3 = 5... When dividing present terms into past terms you get a ratio, the golden ratio. The average ratio between each number increasingly becomes closer to 1.618..., or PHI (**Φ**). To most people the thought of math and this irrational number seems uninteresting, until they can see the beautiful and practical application of phi. The progression of these numbers can be represented by structural forms growing and unfolding into patterns which form living things.

   Phi was first discussed by the Greeks, and no mention at all of Phi, in any classical Oriental medicine book. Teachers never mentioned this subject in school. I mention in my Masters thesis (June, 2000) that some of the most important acupuncture points lie between both the elbows to finger tips and knees to tips of toes (this is common knowledge to acupuncturists). And because the bone structure is constructed in the phi ratio (also common knowledge to those that are aware, though probably not to most acupuncturists), it makes the most sense why the most important points are there. No acupuncture text had ever mentioned this. They are special because once you get to the upper arm and upper leg the sequences do not continue, the bones are too short. Not only are

Jack Pessin
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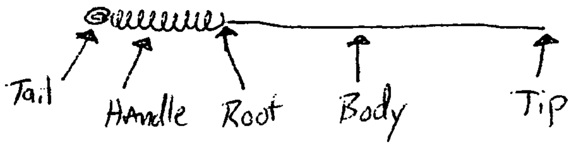
these areas in the phi ratio, but so is the rest of the body. With the human body constructed in the golden ratio, it makes logical sense to insert needles constructed in the same ratio.

There is also a half inch needle which is used mainly on the ear, and face. They are smaller than the usual type of needle that an acupuncturist would use all over the body. It is possible that some may be constructed in the golden ratio but because their handle is too short I have chosen to ignore them from this study.

One of the main reasons for wanting to construct a geometric needle and handle is to have a product configured in the same proportions as the human body. This tool will now offer extreme comfort for the practitioner.

(c) See measurement chart, item #3c.
(d) Not applicable

4. A needle has four parts; the handle, root, body, tip, and sometimes there is a fifth, called the tail. The handle is the first and only part touched by the acupuncturist. The root is where the handle connects to the actual needle. The body is the area between the tip and the root. Finally the tip is the first part to come into contact with the patient's skin.



Having studied the available needles and their ratios, I have realized that there is no "Golden" needle out there in the market. Some are very close, but all are in an inverse proportion to my needles. As an acupuncturist and knowing this information, I am now excited to bring a new design of needles to the 21st century. The needle product is called "Harmony Needles". The total length (ab) is 53mm, the handle (a) is 33, and the needle (b) is 20. The ratio for the total needle and body (ab) to handle (a) is 1.60, and the ratio of the handle (a) to needle (b) is 1.65. This Fits the Fibonacci sequence and the golden ratio to within 4/100th of a mm. The width will be .16mm (#40 gauge) a decimal harmonic of 1.618 (Phi). And lastly the handle width will be 1.60mm. No company ever discusses the width of the handle. So in multiple dimensions this needle is in perfect harmony.

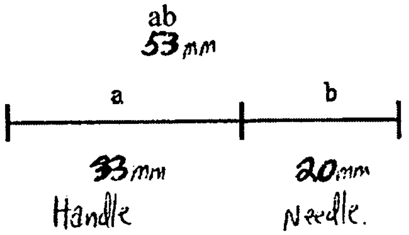
(See chart #4)

Jack Pessin
Carol Pessin
Jeri D. Pessin

Chart #4

How I see my needle:

New Design

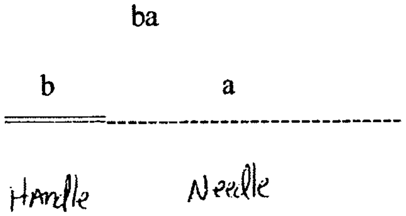


$a:b = a + b : a$

i.e. $\frac{a+b}{a} = \frac{a}{b} = \phi$ *(phi)*

How others make their needle:

Old design



Of the 41 needles collected, 10 had a total handle & needle (ba) to needle (a) ratio of 1.6…, extremely close to being in the golden ratio. None however were in the golden ratio; needle (a) to handle (b). There were some exceptions that were extremely close, but I had to round up or down to the nearest whole number to get the golden ratio, giving false data. My idea is to create a needle in the golden ratio, invert the proportion so that the handle is longer than the needle, a different approach than most needles.

For the most part, the handle is not often considered when choosing needles. However, acupuncturists know of two basic handle types, spiral (Chinese style) and solid handles (Japanese style). From there I have further divided the handles into; solid dent, solid dot, solid combination, solid handle one piece, spiral with coiled tail, spiral without coiled tail, spiral with rings, and plastic handles. Different practitioners, possibly due to style, choose which handle they prefer, or possibly subconsciously choose the handle that resonates with them the best. When asked, they answer, "I didn't know they were even different".

Another reason that the handle is very important is the relationship of "Form and Function", shown by the designs etched on them. I have an idea for many functional handle styles. The first one will be a simple spiral handle.

Jack Pessin
Carol Pessin
Jerri D. Pessin

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5. (a) Stainless steel is the only substance needed.
   (b) Not applicable
   (c) Not applicable

6. (a) The needle needs to be constructed in stainless steel with the specific specifications.
   (b) Paper models have been made to show visual differences between my invention and the old style.

7. (a) July 2002
   (b) 1.27. 2003, White Plains, NY
   (c) 1.27.2003, White Plains, NY
   (d) 1.27.2003, White Plains, NY
   (e) White Plains, NY. My paper on "HARMONY NEEDLES"
   (f) 1.17.2002
   (g) Not available yet
   (h) Not available yet
   (i) 1.17.2003
   Jere Pessin, Carol Pessin, Claudine Young, Mikio Sankey.
   (j) Not applicable
   (k) ASAP
   (l) ASAP
   (m) ASAP

8. (a) A copy of "HARMONY NEEDLE"
   (b) see "HARMONY NEEDLE"
   (c) This disclosure and its contents are the first written communications. All oral communications are documented in 7(i).
   (d) N/A
   (e) N/A

9. Jack Pessin
23 Gedney Terrace
White Plains, NY 10605

United States Citizen

10. Jack Pessin

11. Carol Pessin
Jere B Pessin

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Chart # 3c

*The following pages show available needle lengths and ratios. I have used a digital caliper to be as precise as possible. The bold type indicates needles in the phi ratio.

ba
b a
=====-------------
Handle Needle.

Old Design

	Handle	Needle	Total Length	Ratio	Ratio	Handle Width
	b	a	ba	ba/a	a/b	
Solid handles						
Spiral						
1) Ukiyo	20	41	61	1.487	2.05	1.1
2) Magi	19.65	31.25	50.90	**1.628**	1.590	1.0
3) DBC pipe	20	40.25	60.25	1.496	2.01	1.07
Dent/Dash						
4) Premium	20	31.20	51.20	**1.641**	1.56	.98
5) Sterling Silver (Per Sha)	18.20	39.75	57.95	1.457	2.184	1.28
6) Inoue	28.5	29.75	58.25	1.957	1.043	1.02
7) (Per Dr.Nykwest)	18.5	39.5	58	1.468	2.135	1.18
Dot						
8) Ito	19.8	29.7	49.5	**1.677**	1.5	1.1
9) Hoshino Silver	19.25	38.75	58	1.496	2.012	1.30
Combination						
10) Sharp	25.35	30.05	55.40	1.843	1.185	1.11
11) Acumaster	20.35	24.8	45.15	1.820	1.218	1.22
12) Millenia	19.65	31.15	50.8	**1.630**	1.585	1.1
13) Okada Silver (Per Peter)	18.95	39.1	58.05	1.484	2.063	1.12
14) Sensai	25.15	40.10	65.25	**1.627**	1.594	1.14
15) Ido-No-Nippon Sha # 1	20.2	38	58.20	1.531	1.386	1.20
16) Ido-No-Nippon Sha # 3	19	39	58	1.487	2.052	1.17

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17) Gold Handle (Per Peter)	28.8	25.55	54.35	2.127	.8871	1.42

Solid handle One piece

18) From France (Per Peter)	22.60	27.9	50.25	1.801	1.234	1.1

Spring Handles

Stainless Steel

1) Natural	27	24.55	51.55	2.099	.9092	.81
2) King Li	26.75	25	51.75	2.07	.9345	.91
3) Carbo Micro-Clean	34.35	50.1	84.45	**1.685**	1.458	.88
4) Niedo	26.35	25.4	51.75	2.037	.9639	.85
5) Lekon	34.85	40.15	75	1.867	1.152	1.07
6) Cloud & Dragon	26.45	25.3	51.75	2.045	.9565	.88
7) Millenia	27.75	25.25	53	2.099	.9099	.85
8) Peace	25.85	25.95	51.8	1.996	1.003	.75

Gold

9) Natural Gold	35.1	39.75	74.85	1.883	1.132	1.27
10) Viva 24K Gold	26.4	25.75	51.15	1.986	.9753	.70

Bronze

11) Viva	27	25.05	52.05	2.077	.9277	.85
12) Hwato	27.15	24.55	51.7	2.105	.9042	.81
13) Kang Nian	25.85	25.35	51.2	2.019	.9806	.87
14) Hua Xia	34.75	74.9	109.65	1.463	2.155	.89
15) Peace	34.3	40.15	74.45	1.854	1.170	.86

Spring without Coil

16) Seirin Laser	20.15	30.15	50.3	**1.668**	1.496	1.2
17) DBC Spring	19.85	30	49.85	**1.661**	1.511	1.17
18) Taki Spring	19.75	30.5	50.25	**1.647**	1.544	1.03
19) CW Spring	19.75	30.75	50.50	**1.642**	1.556	1.02

Spiral Handle with Rings

20) Natural Spiral Handle 14 K Gold	52	39.5	91.5	2.316	.7596	4.0

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21) Natural Fire Handle	41.85	44.15	86	1.947	1.054	4.0

Plastic Handle

22) Seirin J	20.35	40.15	60.50	1.506	1.972	2.02
23) Singer	20	25	45	1.8	1.25	1.95

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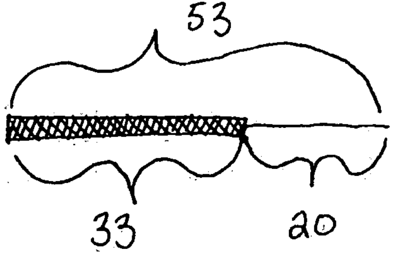
EXHIBIT 2

Harmony Needle

Total length (Handle + Needle) :
53mm

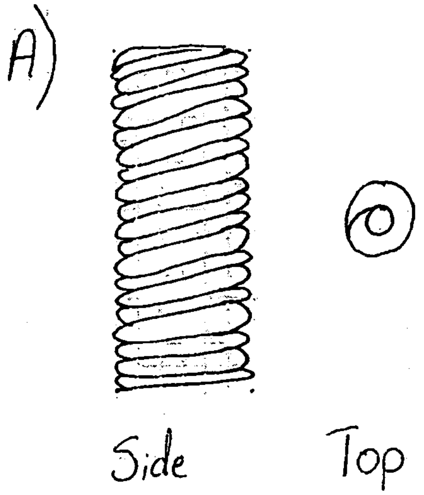
Length Handle :
33mm

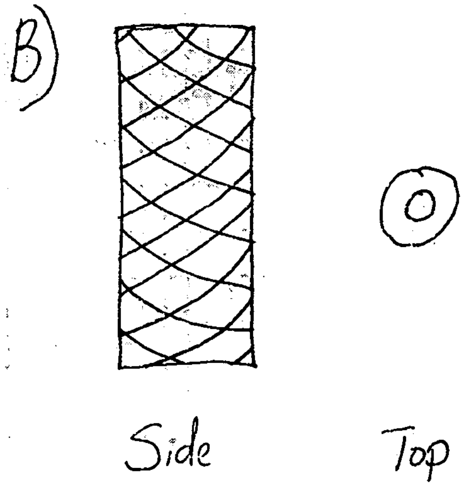
Length Needle :
20mm + 33mm
↑ Visible ↑ hidden behind handle



Needle thickness : 0.16mm
Handle thickness : 1.6mm

Types of handles
A) Spiral (coil)
B) Tubular





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